

Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Here is the 21st day of December, only four days till Christmas, and Kansas has not had a single winterish day yet.

O'Shea, Koch, Lynch, and the hypnotized Mlle. Bonnard and the Indian and Irish rows have the inings just now.

There is a strange epidemic among the horses in Shawnee and Jefferson counties of Kansas which is reported as very fatal.

The Afro-American Alliance respectfully declines to become the tail of the southern Alliance kite. Polk has more influence with his Kansas contingent.

Vassar, Smith and Wellesley colleges have arranged to give the students instruction in "Domestic Science and the Art of Housekeeping." Now let Harvard, Yale, et al., introduce chairs of saw-buckery, jack-planery and smith-forgery, and we may yet become a nation famed for knowledge in the applied sciences.

What is the meaning of that Washington dispatch, of yesterday morning, which announced the probability of the reopening of the tariff question? The Republican papers of Kansas have all along been telling the EAGLE that the McKinley bill was a righteous act by which the Republican party must stand or fall.

The Haven New Era quotes the EAGLE quite liberally but not always approvingly. That's right. The EAGLE means to be right, always, and it thinks it is in the main; but it would not have any one to blindly adopt its language or ideas. The correct thing is to prove all things and hold fast to that that is good. The EAGLE has no dread for such test.

According to returns received by the census bureau, the average value of gold mined annually from 1792 to 1889, inclusive, was nearly \$10,000,000, and of silver \$10,000,000. In 1889 the gold production was \$22,800,000, and of silver \$4,645,000. Since 1792 the country has produced \$1,838,861,000 gold, and \$227,200,000 silver.

The dispatches clearly indicate that the situation in Ireland is becoming more and more confused, and as manifested after manifesto appears and politician after politician flies home, it begins to look as if, at any time, parliament may be dissolved and a general election throughout Great Britain and Ireland ordered, for "wherever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

Professor Wiggins, who at one time and for a season, had the ears of the continent on weather prognostications, but who lost his grip by failing in his guesses, has bobbed up again, but in a new role, that of forecasting health conditions. In view of his failure as a weather prophet, his predicted cholera scourge for this country next year will not cause a stampede to some other planet by the flying machine route.

If the Republican members of congress have any interest in the election of '92, they should not forget to gently overhaul the McKinley bill and to increase the volume of currency while they have the power to do so. It makes no difference what the papers may say or what the administration may demand, in face of the vox populi, vox Dei of November 4 last. Plumb, nor Blair nor any other statesman could save a party when there was no longer any party to save.

The Rock Island railroad has made an emergency rate of freight on corn and oats of ten cents per hundred pounds to all stations on the lines of that road in Western Kansas and Nebraska. The rate will go into effect tomorrow, the 22nd, and continue in force until the first of next March. It is made for the benefit of the communities in the sections named where crop failures occurred the past year or two. The other roads will no doubt do as well in this matter.

Hon. A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, who was chairman of the Democratic state convention in this city that nominated Charles Robinson for governor, is out in an open letter in the Topeka Democrat in which he declares that the only man who can surely carry the doubtful states in the next national campaign for the presidency is David B. Hill. In view of Mr. Harris' success in naming "the next governor of Kansas," his declaration in this latter case will of course be taken as the true word of prophecy.

The Kansas City Times would belittle the work of the Kansas senate codifying committee by asserting that the Alliance forced their report, ignoring the fact that the committee was appointed before the Alliance had an existence and that the character of the report was determined upon long before the Alliance had shown that it had any strength in Kansas. The Republican party of Kansas, however, has been more successfully dominated by two Democratic Missouri papers in the past, than will the Alliance ever be by those two sheets.

McPherson Freeman: Senator Plumb, the wisest statesman in the senate, did a most sensible and patriotic thing when he notified those in charge of the election bill, that they must get the bill out of the way at an early date or he should move to lay it aside in order to take up financial measures, in the interest of the country. The country looks to the clear judgment and independent action of Senator Plumb at this time, more than to any man in congress for relief, as that which is absorbing thought is not the election bill but the financial situation.

According to Chicago advice, the banks in that city are keeping just as little money to their credit at New York as possible. Not over \$10,000,000 of Chicago bank funds are there, as compared with an ordinary balance of \$20,000,000. The indisposition of New York banks to forward currency to Chicago when ordered is one reason alleged for withholding balances. It seems to be a case of mutual distrust on general principles, or at least a disinclination on the part of both to accommodate the other. This is unfair, though there is no doubt the fair had much to do with bringing about the present situation mentioned.

KANSAS CITY CHECK.

A spectacle that should make angels weep and devils scorch for joy, is that of the Kansas City grain dealers getting together on Thursday last, and in the name of the Alliance of Kansas demanding that the railroads shall rescind their action withdrawing rebelling privileges at Kansas City, within eight days, or take the consequences. These fellows who have robbed the farmers of Kansas on the one side and gouged and defrauded the railroads on the other, are now, for a pretense, making the cause of the Kansas Alliance their own. They announce that they have been authorized by a representative of the Alliance from central Kansas to carry their case before the interstate commission. What is their case? Simply a demand that the grain of central and southern Kansas destined for the south, or for anywhere else, shall first be shipped to Kansas City where it can be tolled and stolen by these dealers to the tune of several bushels to each car load, and then rebilled to its destination. A car load of wheat going from Wichita to Texas, under the robber rule of these fellows, must first go up to Kansas City to be docked and graded, and then sent back here and forwarded on to its destination, less tollage, the haul made by the railroads from this section to Kansas City and back to be made for nothing, and only that these so-called grain merchants may manipulate it and otherwise subject it to their robbing processes.

It is this or otherwise the railroads to save themselves are compelled to make a higher rate from Wichita to the Gulf in hedging against the loss of this useless Kansas City haul. The Times says "The first gun is ready to be fired" which will metaphorically knock the railroads clear out. The idea of this Missouri town threatening the railroads with Kansas legislation and Kansas interests is an exhibition of gall and cheek to be found nowhere else within the bounds of the country known as the United States of America. Kansas has been willing that the aggregations of impudence and assurance evolved of the bushwhacking elements of the Smi Hills should patronize train robbers as ideal heroes. When, however, it comes to the claim that they not only have the right to rob Kansas but that they shall the patron guardians of the Kansas Alliance and improprators of the state's legislative power, burlesque becomes more than travesty and mockery the sheet anchor of justice and fair play.

This Missouri river grain rebelling is not Wichita's fight, just yet, but as it will be in the near future our advice would be for the traffic managers of at least the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific systems to let the cheeky combination at the Kaw's mouth to fire away with their appeal to the interstate commerce commission. Before a possible decision can be reached that commission will find at Wichita elevator and storage facilities and where the grain-raisers of central and south Kansas will be afforded the advantage of the world's markets with no commissions to pay and where stealings will not be permitted.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Wichita Eagle, announces that it "has no desire to lead and it never follows," by which we are given to understand that it is a stickler for original and unique methods of journalism. "Be we right,"—Atchison Champion.

The Eagle is just the Eagle, and "unique" or "original" it has never been anything else. Whether or not it has imitators it has no pattern, and never had. Its methods, if of the pride of its friends, are wholly obnoxious to its rivals. A cut goes for a mouse not because it is a "stickler" for that kind of meat, but simply because it was built that way. The Champion excepted, the Eagle is the most independent Republican paper in Kansas; having neither national, state, county, or municipal patronage nor mentioning. It stands on its own feet, and for the right, as it understands the right; asking no favor of any man, nor fearing any odds, political or otherwise. These may be precarious times for such a paper, but such a paper the Eagle can only be. Whatever may be thought of it by the politicians and party hacks they know, as do all of its readers, that its motives are honest and its utterances therefore, however distasteful, are entitled to their respect.

The supreme court of Georgia held, in the recent case of Alexander vs. the state, that the business of buying and selling what are commonly known as futures, being gambling, is not protected by the interstate commerce clause of the constitution of the United States, and that therefore the resident agent or persons in New York, who took orders in Georgia for cotton futures to be executed in New York and who failed to register his name and place of business and pay the license tax, as required by the general tax act for 1889 and 1890, paragraph 18 of section 2 (acts 1888, page 22), was liable to the punishment prescribed by the fourth section of that act. The court said that it was not contemplated by the statute that, in order for it to apply, the contract for buying or selling futures should be completed by the individual or the agent who was engaged in the business.

If the alleged letter of Red Cloud, the Indian chief, to Mr. Bland of the Indian Defense association, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, is genuine, and its statements based upon facts, it ought to bring the blush of shame to the face of every American citizen. The policy of the Indian bureau, sanctioned as it appears to have been by the government, of starving the Indians into revolt and then of murdering them for their acts of self-defense, is an outrage upon our boasted civilization, to say nothing of spreading our religious phylacteries. If congress could find time in the intervals of discussing the elections bill, and other measures of little importance, to do so, it ought in justice to the government, to order a rigid investigation into the treatment of the Indians by its agents, and provide for their proper punishment if found guilty, as they surely would be.

"I am Cleveland man now," said E. C. Bell, a prominent politician from Fort Wayne, Ind., in an interview at Indianapolis the other evening. "Cleveland is the logical candidate, and to fight the next campaign with Cleveland left out would be like playing Hamlet without Hamlet in it. He is the high

priest of tariff reform, and the next battle will be won as the one in 1884 was won—on the tariff issue." This is unquestionably the equity of the situation as regards the popular wish of the Democracy, though the New York Sun, the Topeka Democrat and the half dozen other Cleveland haters will rule it out on demerit if they possibly can. With them it is not exactly "anybody to beat Cleveland," but it is "Hill or nobody." They will probably get what they want, in one way or another.

A significant point in connection with the money movement is the large decrease in the exports of breadstuffs for the month of November as compared with last year. The fact that for the first five months of the fiscal year the exports have decreased \$9,002,547, or 13 1/2 per cent, together with the delay in the shipment of cotton incident to the tight money market, has made farmers and shippers anxious. The Star says this accounts for the heavy demands for money now made on New York, as the products have already been forwarded to tide-water. It is worthy of mention just here that Galveston, the great southern western entrepot, has sent to the interior within the very recent past \$25,000,000 to accommodate the crop movements.

The Alliance has made another conquest. Judge E. B. Buck, who has made the Winfield Daily Tribune a staunch Republican paper, has transferred that paper bodily to the management and control of Messrs. Berger & Smith, who at once will make it an organ of the People's party. In their salute the new helmsmen say: "There is evidently something wrong. Upon this proposition there is no room for argument. The only question that need occupy our attention is, What are the causes that brought about the present condition of affairs? And after having settled this question, we can then apply the remedy. This, then, is the work before us, and it may be well to remark at the beginning that the task is no easy one."

To all of which everybody agrees, and the Tribune's readers will no doubt watch its efforts with interest. Pugnacity seems to be less under the condemnation of the law in England than in this country. McAuliffe and Slavin, who were arrested for committing a breach of the peace at their fight two months ago, have been released without punishment, save that it cost their friends considerable to defend them. Now McAuliffe is billed to go at the business again right away, and it does not seem likely the he will again be interfered with. If these gentlemen are wise they will profit by their own experience in Merry England as contrasted with the Sullivan Kilrain incidents in Mississippi some months ago, and keep off that preserve if they should venture to this side.

It is said that a serious attempt to manufacture typewriters in this country will be made by a Chicago concern that is already in the business in a small way. The manufacturers claim that much of the labor that is done by hand in Wales can be done by machinery here, and thus the cost of production be reduced to an amazing extent. One machine used by firm will, it is said, do the work of fifty workmen. We will all sympathize with the Welch women that will be thrown out of employment if the Chicago undertaking proves a success, but we must first consider the interests of our own women in the matter of furnishing them with more and cheaper tin.

Of the total number of registered voters in Chicago, 81,365 were born in foreign lands and 78,773 in the United States. "Chicago" exclaims the Staats Zeitung, "belongs to the (eingewanderten) immigrants and don't you forget it." After all, there seems to be more of substantial reason for locating the world's fair at that point than has been recognized. The world will be largely represented if patronized by home people alone, but each one from other lands will constitute an advertising agent in a private way and thus spread the announcement to the earth's remotest bounds.

The resolution of sympathy with the persecuted and outraged Hebrew subjects of the Russian government at the hands of the ruling dynasty, introduced in congress Friday by Representative Cummings, will meet with hearty response throughout christendom; but if it does not provoke a response in kind in regard to American Indian and his treatment by the representatives of this government, it will be because the Muscovite is less assertive than we, or else that he is not apprised of the situation referred to on this side.

THE WAY THEY HOWL.

From the Kansas City Gazette. The Albany Evening Journal thinks the first move in Washington should be the stern repression of Preston B. Plumb of Kansas, and his Republican followers by the majority of the Republican senators. "Better that the election bill should be permitted to die where it lies than that the free silver devil should triumph," says the Journal. "The Republican party went just as far in favor of the Republicans of the Granger and Rocky Mountain states of the west when it passed the silver law of last July, as it has now in favor of our enemies." We quote a few specimens of a double headed roar: "It is an open secret that the baker's dozen of Republican senators from the Granger and Rocky Mountain states have not scrupled to bargain with Democrats for the enactment of a free silver coinage bill."

"It was the free silver devil that delayed final action on the tariff bill from early May to late September." "It was the free silver devil that delayed the consideration of the federal elections bill from June to September." "It was the free silver devil that disorganized the Republican lines and stamped the senate into supporting Mr. Plumb's free silver coinage measure, which was afterwards largely dispensed with, and that while hundreds of thousands of national officials may be created thousands may be eliminated at every stage. Everywhere may be witnessed the eradication of old causes that may remove their support and a contingent effects now supposed to be ineradicable."

Colonel Anthony we notice makes an occasional reference to Governor Humphrey and the joints in Kansas City and Wichita. But the colonel is becoming fainter and fainter, and soon he will subside.—Kansas City Gazette.

The Ommission Note. From the Medicine Lodge Index. The Wichita Eagle is surely not faithfully reporting the free coinage of silver and money. And the people all over the great west hope the screen may be heard and headed by those who can accomplish the end.

For the Eagle.

POETRY.

True poetry is that which speaks
The word of cheer from heart to heart
The simple woodland flower of speech:
Not poems for the learned apes.
The poet chooses for his theme
The tale, the word, the sweetest glow:
The sweetest rose or jessamine,
That by the lowly cottage grow.
He gently soothes the mother's grief
When cross death has robbed her home;
And even when racked with pain, relief
Can from the poet's corner come.
In visions of a heavenly home,
In memory of childhood's hour,
In golden dreams of youth, or in
Gay wedding bells, from your church tower.
To youth or maiden young or old,
To these, when by the poet's hand
Enriched with romance, will assume
More value far than gold or land.
—O. F. R.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Kansas river sand is used in the construction of public works in China. Senator Ingalls is always original. He now charges that the Alliance men are using money to defeat him.

The family of Senator Ingalls will all be together at Atchison, on Christmas, for the first time in five years.

When the brass band met Gen. Rice, the orator, at Fort Scott, "then," says the Newcom Republican, "came the tog of wind."

Ed Howe of the Atchison Globe is writing an article on "Country Journalists" for the Century Magazine. It will contain 10,000 words.

James G. Blaine has a cousin in Franklin county. Senator Plumb had better rustle around now and scrape up a relation somewhere in Maine.

A meteor fell near Minneapolis the first of the week and witnesses say that it described an extra curve in the sky so that it could light on an Alliance man's farm.

The Topeka Journal says the tramps are about to petition the Kansas railroad commissioners to require ties to be laid uniformly so that a man will not have to take a long step and a short step when he goes from place to place. It's wearing on the nerves.

IS NATIONALISM APPROACHING?

To the Editor of the Eagle: There is an old Latin maxim—"The times are changed and we are changed with them." It is remarkable that so many great minds recently engaged in poking fun at the great common people of this country have so suddenly

changed. But two months since the metropolitan press and so suddenly engaged in deciding on way or another the people's movement. A movement inspired more by the law of self-preservation and an instinctive feeling that things were going wrong than by a correct knowledge and careful analysis of the causes. A movement that in this state at least, was not a political defeat of an opponent's principles merely, but the annihilation of the opponent. Now the once great mediums of public thought are dumb with amazement and the radicals of monopoly are becoming conservative liberals. And if the reign of the common people shall inaugurate the reign of common sense, especially in matters of government, we shall be blessed as never before. For that is the very element that our statesmanship has been wanting in. Like the story of the loss of the shoes lost the horse, and the loss of the latter lost the rider; the lack of common sense in legislation lost honesty, the loss of public honor impaired moral integrity. Our public servants were largely common men dealing in goods stolen from their constituents. Such brilliant examples were set in high places that the people sang for a quarter of a century, "We all do it," and suited the action to the word, by taking the advice of the old man to his son—"My son get money," and consequently power.

It was while we sang this moxy song, and danced the political ghost dance to the martial tune of "The war is still being fit," that a sick young man with a few thousands became inspired by our crazy condition with a great ambition. This product of national aberration is Jay Gould. He is the father and preceptor by example of a dangerous set of parasites; the legitimate outcrop of what we made him. A man not to be either hated or injured by any sensible man. If we had not produced a Gould we should certainly have had a Jones, Smith, or some like character. Let us see: On black Friday, Gould was said to be a bankrupt. But he soon got hold of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the Wabash and Jersey issuing \$25,000,000 in watered stock on it, and made a clean profit of \$10,000,000. Next he paid \$3,000,000 for controlling the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and later got hold of the Southern. Public and a controlling interest in the principal telegraph system of the country. In less than twenty years, by watering the stock of a large proportion of the people's public highways, he mulched the products of American labor to his profit nearly \$10,000,000. But these are his older transactions. They are referred to as an example of what all the other magnates have done on scales of taxation of American labor which beggars the donations of the Cæsars to their armies.

Yet this outline is only a small item of the vast development of a system which our statesmanship was too ignorant and too venal to save to the people and keep from the avaricious hands of private ownership. So the climax appears to be reached and the opposite of the great corporations and monopolistic octopus is the question of the future. It is impossible apparently to nationalize these great interests without taking the road to the center that leads safely back to the periphery again. The servants of the nation may be chosen by the votes of the people in the districts where they serve and qualify under national law. The courts may have to be adjusted for particular jurisdiction over such interest and the one man power, that relic of barbarism will go. It may occur under the new order that municipal and state officials can be largely dispensed with, and that while hundreds of thousands of national officials may be created thousands may be eliminated at every stage. Everywhere may be witnessed the eradication of old causes that may remove their support and a contingent effects now supposed to be ineradicable.

W. E. HUTCHINGS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Use in Millions of Homes. 30 Years the Standard. Its superior excellence grows in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the best bakers in the country, and is the basis of the great bakeries as the strongest, wholesaler, and the finest of the baking powder ever made. It is pure, and contains no alumina, lime or arsenic. Sold only in cases. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. N. Y. City. Chicago. San Francisco. Cal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The Wichita Eagle is doing some loud screaming for the free coinage of silver and money. And the people all over the great west hope the screen may be heard and headed by those who can accomplish the end.

THE FUTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

Consul Merritt at Chemnitz, Germany, in his report of the investigations he has made into the beet sugar industry in that country, made to the state department at Washington, says that \$16,000,000 is the sum of money, in round figures, which the United States sent to Germany to pay for beet sugar bought during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. Every pound of sugar thus paid for was made from sugar beets grown in Prussia, in a latitude exactly on a line with the frozen regions of Labrador. There are within the United States, between the thirty-eighth and forty-second parallels of latitude, many millions of acres of land which are as thoroughly adapted to the culture of the sugar beet as any land on earth. That is the opinion of Consul Merritt. He concludes his report, which is quite a long one, with this statement:

He expresses belief that the climate and soil of large portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and many other districts are perfectly adapted to the culture of sugar beets, and he suggests that a government experiment station be established. Consul Merritt thinks it would not be difficult to enter upon the industry at once, and he submits the following plan in order, he says, that all interested might share in the undoubted prosperity which would result:

"A stock company, with a capital stock of \$250,000, in 2,500 shares of \$100 each, could be organized. Three-fifths of the shares could be made 'beet shares' and two-fifths cash shares. Ten or 20 per cent of the beet shares could be paid in cash, and the balance might be gradually deducted from the money due the shareholders from the beets delivered by them to their factory. The cash shares could be paid for in such manner as determined upon. The management of the concern is to be determined upon by the shareholders. This plan has been found to work with unqualified success in Germany, where many factories are in operation on this basis. The bounty to be paid by the government insures at least \$4 per acre. Besides that small sum, the agricultural renter will receive compensation for the beets raised, also a share of the residue from the beets after utina, and which is very good fodder, and what is of equal importance—in fact, the best of all—a share of the dividends."

In conclusion, Consul Merritt says the sum paid to Germany each year by the United States for sugar is nearly three times as much as is paid for any other article imported. Cotton comes next, the amount being \$6,000,000.

"It does not seem proper nor consistent," he says, "that an agricultural country like the United States should be dependent for any article of purely agricultural character on foreign countries, especially when the United States has fully one hundred times as much land adapted to the production of that article as is available in the country from whence the article comes."

TAX THE JUDGMENT.

From the Pratt County Times. In another place will be found an article written by Judge Wall of Wichita, to the EAGLE, in which he advocates the taxation of judgments and in the event of failure to pay such tax, that the judgments be cancelled. We are inclined to think that this is a good scheme. If the judgment is worth anything it ought to pay its share of the taxes, and if worthless it ought to be wiped out, for why should it encumber the public records? The most of the judgments in our courts now are in cases of foreclosures, and too when the land has been sold and bought by the loan companies at figures wholly inadequate, and the judgment for the remainder with the costs, interest, etc., still hangs over the poor unfortunate who made the loan, a sorrow, and a burden to him all the days of his life and embarrassing his estate when he is dead, descending as a vicious legacy to his children, constantly adding costs by renewing and renewals without the least chance of ever being liquidated. Then wipe it out by this circuitous route of taxation. There is considerable meat in Judge Wall's letter.

Some Pumpkins.

From the Altos, Ill., Sentinel-Democrat. How dear to our hearts is the old yellow pumpkin, when orchards are barren of stuff for pies! When peaches and apples have both been a failure, and berries so rarely have greeted our eyes; how fondly we turn to the fruit of the cornfield, the fruit that children regard with big eyes—the old yellow pumpkin, the big bellied pumpkin, the F. M. B. A. pumpkin that makes such good pies.

But They All Take Sugar in Theirs.

From the Atchison Champion. It remains to be seen whether the prohibitionists of this state will consent to the use of alcohol in the manufacture of sorghum sugar as advocated by Prof. Wiley, of the agricultural department. The more radical prohibitionists will probably look upon this scheme as another of the many devices for booming rebusmism.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Use in Millions of Homes. 30 Years the Standard. Its superior excellence grows in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the best bakers in the country, and is the basis of the great bakeries as the strongest, wholesaler, and the finest of the baking powder ever made. It is pure, and contains no alumina, lime or arsenic. Sold only in cases. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. N. Y. City. Chicago. San Francisco. Cal.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Philadelphia Store

POST OFFICE CORNER.

Unloading Sale of Holiday Goods.

We find our stock of Holiday Goods entirely too large with Christmas only four days off, and will begin on Monday morning an

Unloading Sale of Choice, Useful and Fancy Articles

At about one-half the regular prices. We do not wish to have a single article on hand Christmas morning that can be classed as Holiday Goods.

The prices we will sell at will insure their quick sale. Profits will be lost sight of in this unloading sale.

We want to convert the goods into money, and the quicker we do it the less loss we will have.

We are very anxious to reduce our stock of "LADIES' AND MISSES' WRAPS."

If you need anything in this line call and see us and we will make prices to suit you.

A. KATZ

BE NOT DECEIVED!

We are Selling Goods Cheaper than any House IN THE CITY.

No Misrepresentation.

No False Statements.

We have a better assortment of novelties in fancy goods and the only complete line of books in the city.

The Hyde & Humble Sta'ry Co.

114 North Main Street.

Dec. 15. 9 O'CLOCK Jan 1.

In order to give everybody an opportunity to see our immense stock of Holiday Goods the ENO FURNITURE CO. will keep their store open till 9 o'clock from December 15th to January 1st.

ENO FURNITURE CO.

106 West Douglas Ave.

EDWARD VAIL & CO.

JEWELERS.

106 EAST DOUGLAS AVE.

Our stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS and NOVELTIES has been carefully selected for the Holiday trade. We guarantee the quality of every article sold, and make prices as low as any house in the trade. We solicit an early inspection of our stock. Goods can be selected and laid away until Christmas. Engraving done free. Our store will be open evenings until after Christmas. E. VAIL & CO. 18-191

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The Entire Stock of Jewelry and Fixtures

OF THE LATE FIRM OF R. ALLEN HALL.

Consisting of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Plated ware, Clocks and a general assortment of fine jewelry. Commencing

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH,

At 2 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., and continuing from day to day at the same hours until closed out, at No. 100 Northeast corner of Douglas Avenue and Main Street.

Ladies are Specially Invited to Attend.

D. A. MITCHELL.